

# Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a-Year in Advance.

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## Baptist Home.

The editor has very cordially requested me to write for him the facts concerning the accident that befell Mr. James Billedo while working on the Baptist Home building, and expresses his sincere regret that he allowed the unfavorable criticism from a correspondent to get into print last week. Mr. Billedo was at work tearing down a portion of scaffolding when he fell, breaking his leg. The marvel is that he escaped with no worse injury. I was at his home several times and know he suffered a good deal, but he was a brave patient. I am pleased to know of the progress he is making toward recovery. So far as I know, no one saw Mr. Billedo fall. The scaffolding he was working on was part of the scaffolding that had been used in the erection of the wall. I had often been out on it when there were half a dozen men working from it and tons of stone lying on it. But the wall had been finished and there was no use for the scaffolding. It was this scaffolding Mr. Billedo was tearing down when he fell. The contractor carries employer's liability insurance to cover cases of this kind. Mr. Billedo knows this, and also knows that in this case he is a beneficiary of this policy. The matter of indemnity or compensation is entirely out of the contractor's hands and lies between Mr. Billedo and the insurance company.

Mr. Editor, you will permit me to say that I appreciate the editorial support you have given the Home through all these years. You are broad-minded enough to see not only the Home's moral worth as a philanthropic institution, but also its worth as an economical asset to the community. In the last twelve months the Home as a part of its ordinary running expenses has paid out seven thousand five hundred dollars in wages. All this has been paid to local people who live in the community and spend their money here. Besides this, the contractor, himself a local man, has paid in wages within the last six months, five thousand dollars, paying as high as \$8.75 per day. And his workmen have practically all been local men. And this is making no mention of the provisions and material purchased from local dealers by both the Home and the contractor. Furthermore, the money spent in Ironton by the Home is not just swapping dollars, for the money comes from other parts of the state, and that, too, not in exchange for Ironton commodities, but costs Ironton nothing, except what individuals are minded contribute to the Home as a work of philanthropy. The money given by a thousand communities in Missouri is spent in Ironton. Many communities would be glad to have the Home in their midst merely for its commercial value.

MILFORD RIGGS, Superintendent.

## That Drastic Sunday Bill.

The editor of the Lamar (Colo.) Sparks, in its issue of March 30, makes the following comments upon the present Sunday bill, H. R. 9753, pending before Congress:

A drastic Sunday blue law for the District of Columbia is now pending in Congress, and there is danger that it may pass unless the advocates of Constitutional liberty protest strongly to their Senators and Representatives. Should this measure pass, it is only a question of time until its provisions are extended to include the whole United States. . . . The proposed Sunday blue law is sponsored by those eminent professional reformers, Messrs. Bowley and Crafts, whose pious souls writhe in anguish every time they see one of their fellow mortals manifesting any signs of enjoyment on the Sabbath day. The mistake of liberal-minded people in the past has been that they failed to take the efforts of the reformers seriously, remaining silent and indifferent while the other fellows were organized and active. This tolerant attitude on the part of the majority led timid Congressmen and State Legislators to enact many restrictive laws during the past fifty years. Although the majority of these laws are never enforced because they run contrary to public opinion, the rabbits in our lawmaking branches are afraid to repeal them, lest they offend the self-constituted regulators of other people's habits.

We believe in upholding the dignity of the law and law enforcement, but we also believe that we ought to enact no laws which are devoid of all dignity and which the people are unable to reverence and respect. Unless a law is in harmony with the spirit of the people and the spirit of the guarantees of civil and religious liberty as vouchsafed to the citizens by our Federal Constitution, it would be far better not to enact it. Enacted, as they are, in hostility to the Constitution, it were far better to repeal all such un-American laws than to retain them.

## Frank H. Farris.

(Centerville Outlook.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., October 19, 1922.

Editor Reynolds County Outlook: I am just finishing my first week as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and have enjoyed the work greatly. I find the members earnest, industrious and painstaking in passing upon the draft of the new Constitution, to be submitted to the people.

My week's attendance here has taught me that Senator Frank H. Farris is an invaluable asset to this Convention, because of his knowledge of the nature of the work in hand, and secondly, because of his ability to express himself upon questions of vital importance. And I further find from a careful analysis of his conduct, his speeches and his vote, that he is certainly in harmony with the best interest of the greatest number in this state.

This statement is made without the knowledge of Senator Farris and without hope of reward upon my part, but in view of opinions both had and expressed by me in the past, I feel that it is but just upon my part to make these statements.

O. L. MUNGER.

## The Descent of Hughes.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The New York World aptly dubs Secretary Hughes the attorney of the Harding administration and the messenger boy of the Old Guard.

It must be admitted that Mr. Hughes is earning these lines. His speech in Boston eulogizing Lodge, endorsing every act of the administration and repudiating himself on the subject of the League of Nations, evading all the real issues on that question to defend the administration, and in general yielding every personal conviction to party interest showed how far he is willing to go as the administration's laundryman. It is the logical sequence of his indorsement of Newberry and Newberryism, because the seating and whitewashing of Newberry were necessary to the organization of the Senate against Mr. Wilson and his peace program.

How have the mighty fallen! From the champion of reform, the hope of liberal and conscientious statesmanship and Justice of the Supreme Court to the subservient mouthpiece of conscienceless partisan politics.

## Federal Revenues Fall Off, and \$650,000,000 Deficit Grows.

Federal revenues for August this year were \$43,000,000 less than for the same month of 1921, according to the official statement of the Government. The aggregate receipts for the month were \$140,000,000, compared with \$183,000,000 in August, 1921.

Revenues from miscellaneous sources such as amusements and transportation, fell from \$55,000,000 in 1921 to \$42,000,000 in August of this year. Income from excess profits taxes decreased \$21,000,000, compared with the collections for August, 1921. There were increases aggregating \$22,000,000 in the receipts from taxes on estates and on tobacco.

The figures reveal that legitimate business was still suffering from the Republican panic during August, notwithstanding the claque about a "revival" all through the land. The principal decreases were in the collections of transportation taxes and excess profits—the very receipts that would first have reflected this alleged recovery of commercial and industrial "normalcy," if there had been any.

Republican officials in the Treasury Department have been regularly contradicting with their official figures the statements of Republican manufacturers of partisan speeches and other propaganda. The authors of the Republican claims of "savings" and "economies" have been confounded especially by the revelation of a Treasury deficit of \$650,000,000 at the very moment when they were telling the public of the vast reduction of expenses and big surplus the Harding administration had accomplished. Now comes the statement of receipts for August and shows there was no more a revival in that month than there was in July or June or May, when there was the same story of declining revenues.

## Panama and the Volstead Act.

(From the New York World.)

The Volstead act in express terms provides that its prohibitions "shall not apply to liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad." The Panama Canal is as much territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as the ocean

waters within three miles from its shores. But the Eighteenth Amendment extends its prohibition to the "manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within . . . all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Where the amendment specifies "all territory Congress in its enforcement legislation substituted "all but" the Government's canal and railroad across the Panama isthmus. This fact has an important bearing on the Daugherty three-mile limit ruling and Judge Learned Hand's decision sustaining it. It tends to confirm the soundness of that interpretation of the Volstead act. But it also points a way out of the disastrous mess which a fanatical prohibition has gotten into with foreign shipping and all of our international relations. If Congress can exempt the Panama Canal from the operations of the Eighteenth Amendment as to the transportation of liquor it can obviously exempt the three-mile limit all around the American coast. How much further Congress might go with its exemptions may be a question. But that it can go this length is evident. And if a Congress dominated by the Anti-Saloon League can be so anxious to save to the country its traffic and revenue from the canal as to lift the prohibition amendment from it, even a Congress similarly dominated may for far weightier reasons of the same kind lift the amendment from the three-mile limit. The plaintiff steamship lines against the Daugherty ruling are preparing to appeal from Judge Hand's ruling to the United States Supreme Court. If the decision is sustained President Harding will be in duty bound to press the matter for congressional action.

## McAdoo Outraged the G. O. P.

(Missouri State Journal.)

Mr. McAdoo always did have a way of finding out how to do things when other people were in doubt. He even has evolved a plan to help out the dilemma of Republican statesmen who say that they cannot pay the soldiers' bonus because there is no way in which the funds may be secured. McAdoo tells these gentry that they could pay it out of the excess profits to be made by the profiteers under the operation of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill within five years. Listen to the Republican wail as this proposal goes forth!

Nevertheless the McAdoo suggestion will be in vain for the very good reason that the theory of Republican statesmanship is that the common people should pay the taxes, and that the rich profit-taker should be permitted to go his way, scot-free, in order that he may be properly appreciative of Republican favors when the time rolls around to dig up campaign funds. This is the real reason why Republicans are always so afraid to touch the big fellow with taxes. They want the government to keep "hands off" the purse of the multimillionaire and the profiteer, for this is their own peculiar pelf and they exert extraordinary efforts to maintain their preserves.

## Call to Live Stock Men.

Missouri breeders of pure bred livestock who have not filed a list of their pure bred animals for publication in the new pure bred live stock directory, now being compiled by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture co-operating with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, should do so at once. S. T. Simpson of the Marketing Bureau reports that several of Missouri's prominent breeders are not yet on the "reported" list.

Missouri breeders will get profitable results from this directory in proportion to the use they make of it in listing their holdings. The first directory, published in 1920, found ready demand and served a useful purpose. Thru it Missouri's live stock fame was spread to other states and countries and Missouri breeders were the gainers.

The new directory, as now planned, is more comprehensive and is another of the agencies being employed by these cooperating agencies to make Missouri live stock better known to the world over. Mr. Breder, if you own pure bred and have not sent in your list do so at once. If you have not received blanks for reporting your live stock write the "State Marketing Bureau, Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.," and they will be mailed you promptly.

## When Loner Becomes a Pest.

"A loner," said Uncle Eben, "don't do no special harm, 'ceptin' when he tries to be mistook for a worker an' insinuates on gettin' in de way."

## From Alabama.

Arrived in Alabama O. K. I find Birmingham district a business place. The city is about 20 miles square including Ensley, Wylan, Avondale and other suburban villages, with a population of 450,000. The business is divided among different nationalities. The Jew has the clothing, the Greek and the Italian have the groceries and fruits and bakeries. A small per cent of the Americans are in the above business. There are more negroes in this district than white people. They have some of the best of educational institutions that there are in the south.

I will tell of some of the works here. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co. operates Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 14, also No. 7 is working 3000 men. No. 3, 4, 5 and 8 are working 5 miles under ground. The steel plant makes anything from heaviest castings to the smallest nail, also railroad rails. They make their own stationary boilers and locomotives and employ 15,500 men. As to farming this part of Alabama is too thin, being of yellow, sandy clay.

The wages here are from \$2.88 to \$5.50 per day. Some men make from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per shift of 10 hours.

As this is my first letter I will close. If this is found in the columns of the REGISTER I will write more. With best wishes and regards to the REGISTER, friends and neighbors, as ever

S. A. ORR.

Wylan, Alabama, Nov. 1, 1922.

## The New Building.

(Vox Arcadianensis.)

Upon our return in September, we were surprised and delighted to see the progress that had been made on the new building, which will take the place of the old frame-building, joining the priest's house and the kitchen. It is a three-story brick edifice and will add twenty-five new rooms to the College.

The first floor has several large concrete-floored rooms, which are to be used as store-rooms.

The second floor has a Sisters' infirmary, and next to it is a small chapel, to be used by the convalescing. A large, sunny sewing-room is also to be a new joy.

On the third floor are the Sisters' apartments. This will give the girls the "much-longed-for chance" to see that mysterious fourth floor, since, in the future, they will occupy it.

The religious are anxiously awaiting the completion of the new ambulatory, which will be a Godsend on rainy days.

The priest's house at present looks a "sight." It is minus its porches, and each day the steps leading to the grove are moved. This, however, is only for the time being. Later, it will look, (as we expressed it), "grand." It is to be brick veneered.

The only objection we have to the proceedings is the continual noise made by the carpenter's hammers, but within a few months the Sisters hope to be occupying their new apartments.

## Mrs. Jane Buford, Aged 86, Dies at Ironton.

(Fredericktown Democrat-News.)

Mrs. Jane E. Buford died at the home of her daughter at Ironton, Friday morning, October 27th, aged 86 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The body was brought here and funeral services were conducted at the Christian Church Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Rev. Fetterolf of the Presbyterian Church being in charge, in the absence of the pastor. Burial was in the Christian cemetery.

The deceased was a member of the Christian Church for 75 years and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. The greater part of her long life had been spent here, only her latter years being spent with her only daughter at Ironton.

Mrs. Buford had been a widow for near to 50 years and is survived by one son, Sam Buford of this place, and one daughter, Mrs. Nellie Crow of Ironton. Her other son, Price Buford, whom most of our people remember as a prominent man of business, preceded her a number of years ago. One brother, John N. Anthony, and a half brother, Richard Anthony, are all of the surviving members of the Anthony family.

Her deceased sisters and brother were, Mrs. Felix Gregory, Mrs. Wm. Nifong, Mrs. John Spiva and Bo Anthony.

Relatives and friends who attended the funeral from a distance were: Dr. Sylvester Nifong and wife and Miss Nellie Buford from St. Louis; Mrs. Bertha Bracy and daughter from Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tet-



"Only the Best for me!"

declares the woman who takes pride in the kind of food she sets before her family.

She knows it doesn't pay to waste her good efforts and her good flour, eggs and other materials by using anything but ROYAL—the best baking powder made.

It Contains No Alum Leaves No Bitter Taste

ley, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Tetley, Mrs. Emma Fugate and Mrs. John Crow from Farmington; Mrs. Maud White from Flat River and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Thompson and R. M. Anthony from St. Francois.

## A Shabby House or a Shabby Mind.

Haven't you been in houses where lovely flowers stood all about, and everything was spick-and-span, but the library table was strewn with papers and magazines of the trashiest description? Is it a good thing to have the furniture of the house the best that money can buy, and to furnish the mind with silly and disreputable things in the way of reading? Better by far have a shabby house than a shabby mind. The shabby furniture can be burned or sold, but what can be done for the shabby mind? Use The Youth's Companion to furnish your mind, and wherever you are—in plain but immaculate rooms or amid splendors and palaces—you will be at home. Try The Companion for a year and see.

The 52 issues of 1923 will be crowded with serial stories, short stories, editorials, poetry, facts and fun. Subscribe now and receive:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1923.
2. All the remaining issues of 1922.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1923. All for \$2.50.
4. Or include McCall's Magazine, the monthly authority on fashions. Both publications, only \$3.00.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

## Trimming Them Up.

New Office Boy—Please, sir, you told me to file these letters, sir, but wouldn't it be easier to trim them off with a pair of scissors.—London Telegraph.

## Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, October 30, 1922:

Days of Week.	Temperature		Precipitation
	Day	Night	
Tuesday	24	68	29
Wednesday	25	83	32
Thursday	26	73	36
Friday	27	89	38
Saturday	28	81	45
Sunday	29	77	40
Monday	30	80	43

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

Splendid new stock Flannel Middies—special bargains at \$4.50 to \$5.50 at Lopez's.

## C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—  
FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.  
(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchien.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, Nov. 22. Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Fred Amsden by his certain deed of trust, dated the 17th day of October, 1921, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in Book 80, Page 12, conveyed to T. E. Loyd, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Iron and State of Missouri, to wit:

All of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11); the north three quarters of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten (10); also beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, running north twenty (20) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence south twenty (20) rods, thence west forty (40) rods to place of beginning in section ten (10)—all above being in township thirty (30), range four (4) east, in Iron County, Missouri, and containing seventy-five (75) acres. (This trust deed is subject to one for \$550.00 given County of Iron.)

Which conveyance was made in trust to the said T. E. Loyd to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, more particularly described therein:

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note and the interest thereon and the same remain due and unpaid;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power in me vested by said deed of trust, and pursuant to the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, I, the undersigned, T. E. Loyd, trustee in said deed of trust, will sell the real estate above described at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, on

Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1922, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness and the cost of executing this trust.

T. E. LOYD, Trustee.

Ironton, Mo., October 17, 1922.

## Executrixes' Notice.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Margaret B. Bradley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of October, 1922, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the Executrixes within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of October, 1922.  
ELIZABETH BELLE BRADLEY,  
IDA MAY BRADLEY, Executrixes.  
Attest: SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Probate.

Ironton, Mo., October 14, 1922.

State of Missouri, ss.  
County of Iron. ss.  
I hereby certify that Elizabeth Belle Bradley and Ida May Bradley were granted Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Margaret B. Bradley, deceased, on the 14th day of October, 1922.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [SEAL] my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 14th day of October, 1922.

SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Probate and ex-Officio Clerk.

## Executrix's Notice.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Bert S. Gregory, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1922, by the Probate Court of Iron County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the Executrix within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of said Letters, they shall be forever barred.

This 30th day of October, 1922.  
JESSIE M. GREGORY,  
Executrix with will annexed.  
Attest: SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Probate.

Ironton, Mo., October 30, 1922.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

County of Iron. ss.

I hereby certify that Jessie M. Gregory was granted Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Bert S. Gregory, deceased, on the 30th day of October, 1922.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [SEAL] my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 30th day of October, 1922.

SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Probate and ex-Officio Clerk.